Sun
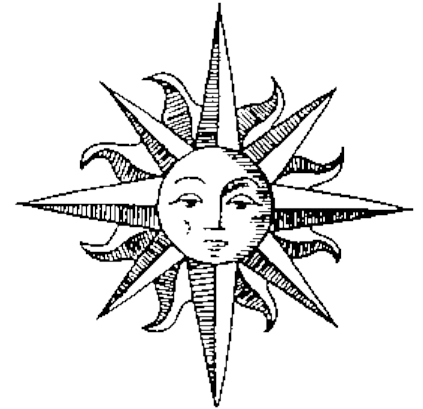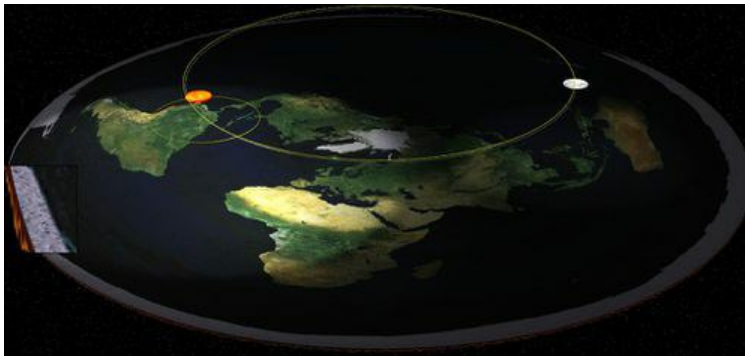
The **sun** is a rotating sphere. It has a diameter of 32 miles and is located approximately 3000 miles above the surface of the earth.

Spotlight effect

The Sun's area of light is limited to a circular area of light upon the earth much like the light of a lighthouse is limited to a finite circular area around it. The rotating light on a lighthouse does not propagate infinitely into the distance. This means that only certain portions of the Earth are lightened at a time. It also describes how night and day arise on a Flat Earth. The apparent view of rising and setting are caused by perspective, just as a flock of birds overhead will descend into the horizon as they fly into the distance.

Rendered picture of the Sun in relation to the Earth

More:

- Temperature Variations of sunlight
- Distance to the Sun
- The Seasons
- The Setting of the Sun
- Constant Speed of the Sun
- Magnification of the Sun at Sunset, or how the sun maintains its size throughout the day.

Category: Sun

This page was last modified on 1 June 2014, at 16:01.

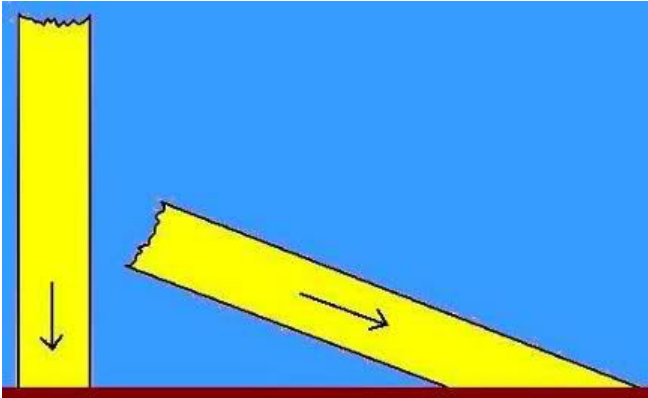Powered By MediaWiki

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Temperature Variations

The question, "Why is the Equator warmer than the Poles?" may be answered by the following illustration:--

When sunlight shines from overhead (on left), one square foot of sunlight falls on one square foot of ground. When it shines at a shallow angle (on right), each square foot of sunlight spreads out over many feet of ground.

Category: Sun

This page was last modified on 2 December 2013, at 02:14.

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Distance to the Sun

Q. Why are the celestial bodies and the sun so close to the earth's surface in the Flat Earth Model?

A. The celestial bodies must be close because if the shape of the earth changes, the distance to the celestial bodies must change as well. Astronomers use two different observations on far off points on earth to triangulate the distance of celestial bodies. When the shape of the earth changes, the triangulation changes, and our perception of the universe must therefore change as well.

Eratosthenes' stick experiment can not only tell us about the size of the earth, but can also be used to compute the distance to the sun as well. If the earth is round, the celestial bodies are computed to be millions of miles distant. If the earth is flat, the celestial bodies are triangulated to be relatively close to the earth's surface.
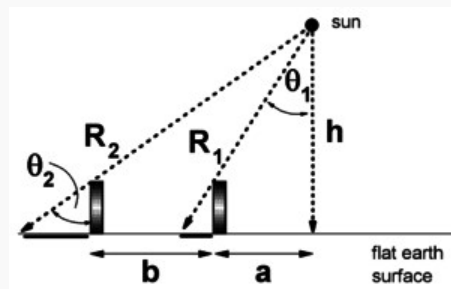
In his experiment Eratosthenes assumes that the earth is a globe and that the sun is very far away in his computations for the size of the earth and the distance to the sun. However, if we use his data with the assumption that the earth is flat we can come up with a wildly different calculation for the distance of the sun, showing it to be close to the earth. The sun changes its distance depending on the model of the earth we assume for the experiment.

Millersville University goes over the two ways of interpreting Eratosthenes' data. The first part of the article goes over the interpretation of his data under a Round Earth model, and the bottom part of the article goes over an interpretation of the data under a Flat Earth model.

Here's a link which explains the idea: http://www.millersville.edu/physics/experiments/058/index.php⬚. The first part goes over the Round Earth explanation for how the sun can be computed millions of miles distant. At the bottom there is a Flat Earth explanation for how the sun can be computed as being very close to the earth's surface. Scroll all the way to the bottom to the "alternative model" section. You will find that we can use Eratosthenes' data, in conjunction with the assumption of a Flat Earth, to confirm that in FET the sun is very near to the earth's surface.

Hence, *if we assume that the earth is flat*, triangles and trigonometry can demonstrate that the celestial bodies are fairly close to the earth.

> Eratosthenes' model depends on the assumption that the earth is a globe and that the sun is far away and therefore produces parallel rays of light all over the earth. If the sun is nearby, then shadows will change length even for a flat earth. A flat earth model is sketched below. The vertical stick casts shadows that grow longer as the stick moves to the left, away from the closest point to the sun. (The sun is at height h above the earth.)
>
>
>
> A little trigonometry shows that
>
> $$h(\tan\theta_2 - \tan\theta_1) = b$$
>
> Using the values 50 degrees and 60 degrees as measured on the trip, with b=1000 miles, we find that h is approximately 2000 miles. This relatively close sun would have been quite plausible to the ancients.
>
> Continuing the calculation, we find that a is approximately 2400 miles and the two distances R1 and R2 are approximately 3000 and 3900 miles, respectively.

There is no other way to get a distance for the sun. Just looking at it from a single point on earth will not tell you its distance, you must look at it from several points and account for the curvature or non-curvature of the distance between those points.

Please note: The writer of that article makes a unrelated side comment about the Flat Earth model --

> That is, as we move from Florida to Pennsylvania, our distance from the sun increases by about 30%. As a consequence the apparant size of the sun should decrease by 30%. We see no noticeable change in the apparent size of the sun as we make the trip. We conclude that the flat earth/near sun model does not work.

This has nothing to do with Erasthone's calculations for the sun's distance and the writer apparently did not read Chapter 10 of Earth

Sun's Distance - Zetetic Cosmogony

Thomas Winship, author of Zetetic Cosmogony, provides a calculation demonstrating that the sun can be computed to be relatively close to the earth's surface if one assumes that the earth is flat --

```
    On March 21-22 the sun is directly overhead at the equator and appears
    45 degrees above the horizon at 45 degrees north and south latitude. As
    the angle of sun above the earth at the equator is 90 degrees while it is
    45 degrees at 45 degrees north or south latitude, it follows that the angle
    at the sun between the vertical from the horizon and the line from the
    observers at 45 degrees north and south must also be 45 degrees. The result
    is two right angled triangles with legs of equal length. The distance between
    the equator and the points at 45 degrees north or south is approximately 3,000
    miles. Ergo, the sun would be an equal distance above the equator.
```

Sun's Distance - Modern Mechanics

Modern Mechanics describes how on a Flat Earth the sun can be computed to 3,000 miles via triangulation, whereas on a globe earth those same angles can calculate the sun to nearly 93 million miles away --

$5,000 for Proving the Earth is a Globe (Modern Mechanics - Oct, 1931)

See also

- Magnification of the Sun at Sunset

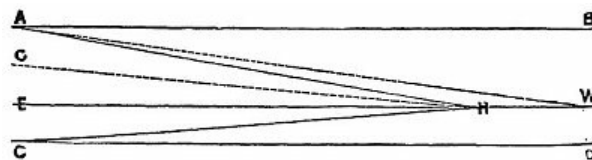Category: Sun

The Setting of the Sun

Although the sun is at all times above the earth's surface, it appears in the morning to ascend from the north-east to the noonday position, and thence to descend and disappear, or set, in the north-west. This phenomenon arises from the operation of a simple and everywhere visible law of perspective. A flock of birds, when passing over a flat or marshy country, always appears to descend is it recedes; and if the flock is extensive, the first bird appears lower or nearer to the horizon than the last, although they are at the same actual altitude above the earth immediately beneath them. When a plane flies away from an observer, without increasing or decreasing its altitude, it appears to gradually approach the horizon. In a long row of lamps, the second, supposing the observer to stand at the beginning of the series, will appear lower than the first; the third lower than the second; and so on to the end of the row; the farthest away always appearing the lowest, although each one has the same altitude; and if such a straight line of lamps could be continued far enough, the lights would at length descend, apparently, to the horizon, or to a level with the eye of the observer. This explains how the sun descends into the horizon as it recedes.

Once the lower part of the Sun meets the horizon line, however, it will intersect with the vanishing point and become lost to human perception as the sun's increasingly shallow path creates a tangent beyond the resolution of the human eye. The vanishing point is created when the perspective lines are angled less than one minute of a degree. Hence, this effectively places the vanishing point a finite distance away from the observer.

Usually it is taught in art schools that the vanishing point is an infinite distance away from the observer, as so:

However, since man cannot perceive infinity due to human limitations, the perspective lines are modified and placed a finite distance away from the observer as so:

This finite distance to the vanishing point is what allows ships to ascend into horizon and disappear as their hulls intersect with the vanishing point. Every receding star and celestial body in the night sky likewise disappears after intersecting with the vanishing point.

For more information please read Chapter 14 of Earth Not a Globe

In addition to this modified law of perspective the remaining light of the sun bouncing around in the atmosphere will be lost by the non transparent atmosphere. After the sun sets the sky is still relatively illuminated. It takes a couple hours for the deep blackness of the night to set in. The cause of night is simply due to a non-transparent atmosphere. As the sun recedes its light is dimmed and lost to the increasing number of atoms and molecules which intersect the light rays.

Take note that at sunset the sun is already dimmed by an order of magnitude compared to its intensity overhead at noonday. At sunset it is possible to look directly at the sun without a straining of the eye, while overhead at noon looking directly at the sun can be quite painful. This severe reduction of intensity at sunset is a striking example of how the atmosphere can reduce the intensity of an object with distance.

Summary

As the sun descends it will create a tangent into the horizon. The perspective lines nearly merge, causing the receding body to appear to collapse in on itself. Next the light of the receding sun is dimmed to blackness by a non-transparent atmosphere.

```
    "At these times it appears close to the horizon where the density of the air differs greatly.
 The air
    near the ground is denser than the layer of air just above it, and the layer of air above that
 is less
    dense still, and so on upwards until the Earth's atmosphere peters out at some 400 km. Now
 consider
    what happens when the Sun is setting. When the Sun is at the horizon, light from the top of the
 disc
    is going through the air at a different angle than that from the lower part. So the rays are
 bent by
    different amounts before they reach the observer's eye. The result is that the bottom part of
 the Sun's
    disc appears to be lifted up. In consequence the Sun's disc appears slightly compressed."

    - Samuel Birley Rowbotham
```

See also

- [Constant Speed of the Sun](#)
- [Magnification of the Sun at Sunset](#), or how the sun maintains its size throughout the day.

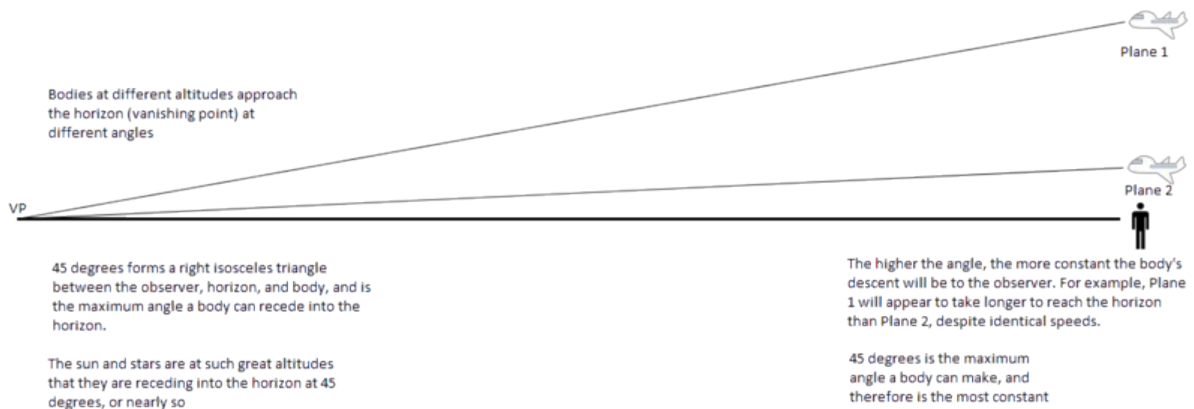Category: Sun

Constant Speed of the Sun

Q. If the sun is disappearing to perspective, shouldn't it slow down as it approaches the horizon?

A. The sun moves constant speed into the horizon at sunset because it is at such a height that already beyond the apex of perspective lines. It has maximized the possible broadness of the lines of perspective in relation to the earth. It is intersecting the earth at a very broad angle.

It's widely observable that overhead receding bodies move at a more constant pace into the horizon the higher they are. For an example imagine that someone is flying a Cessna into the distance at an illegal altitude of 700 feet. He seems to zoom by pretty fast when he is flies over your head, only slowing down when he is off in the far distance.

Now consider what happens when a jet flies over your head at 45,000 feet. At that altitude a jet appears to move very slowly across the sky, despite that the jet is moving much faster than the Cessna. With greater altitude the plane seems to move more *consistently* across the sky. It does not zoom by overhead, only seeming to slow when in the far distance.

When a body increases its altitude it broadens its perspective lines in relation to the earth and the observer, and thus appears to move slower and at a more constant pace into the horizon. In FET the stars and celestial bodies are at such a great height that they have maximized the perspective lines. They are descending into the horizon at a consistent or near consistent velocity. As consequence they do not slow down in the distance by any significant degree, and hence the stars do not appear to change configuration and build up in the distance, nor does the sun or moon appear to slow as they approach the horizon.

Bodies at different altitudes approach the horizon (vanishing point) at different angles

VP

Plane 1

Plane 2

45 degrees forms a right isosceles triangle between the observer, horizon, and body, and is the maximum angle a body can recede into the horizon.

The sun and stars are at such great altitudes that they are receding into the horizon at 45 degrees, or nearly so

The higher the angle, the more constant the body's descent will be to the observer. For example, Plane 1 will appear to take longer to reach the horizon than Plane 2, despite identical speeds.

45 degrees is the maximum angle a body can make, and therefore is the most constant

The rate of descent of two bodies at different altitudes is more constant because it take a lot longer for a high altitude body to reach the horizon than it does for a low altitude body. The higher a body is, the broader its perspective lines, the longer and more constantly it will appear to approach the horizon to the observer.

See also:

- The Setting of the Sun
- Magnification of the Sun at Sunset, or how the sun maintains its size throughout the day.

Category: Sun

Magnification of the Sun at Sunset

The phenomenon of the **Sun's apparent magnification or shrinking throughout the day** is a common cause of confusion among round earthers trying to understand the Flat Earth Theory. This article serves as an introduction to the subject.

Contents

Magnification and Shrinking

Q: If the sun is disappearing to perspective, shouldn't it get smaller as it recedes?

A: The sun remains the same size as it recedes into the distance due to a known magnification effect caused by the intense rays of light passing through the strata of the atmolayer.

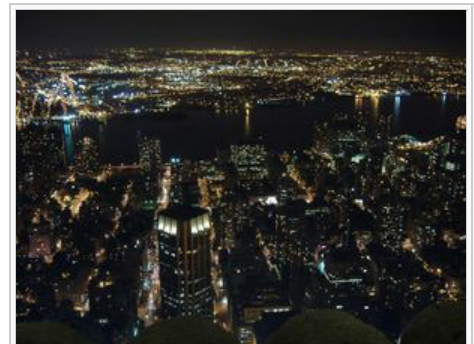From Chapter 10 of the book Earth Not a Globe we read:

> "IT is well known that when a light of any kind shines through a dense medium it appears larger, or magnified, at a given distance than when it is seen through a lighter medium. This is more remarkable when the medium holds aqueous particles or vapour in solution, as in a damp or foggy atmosphere. Anyone may be satisfied of this by standing within a few yards of an ordinary street lamp, and noticing the size of the flame; on going away to many times the distance, the light upon the atmosphere will appear considerably larger. This phenomenon may be noticed, to a greater or less degree, at all times; but when the air is moist and vapoury it is more intense. It is evident that at sunrise, and at sunset, the sun's light must shine through a greater length of atmospheric air than at mid-day; besides which, the air near the earth is both more dense, and holds more watery particles in solution, than the higher strata through which the sun shines at noonday; and hence the light must be dilated or magnified, as well as modified in colour."
> —"Earth Not a Globe", Samuel Birley Rowbotham

The next time you observe the sunset notice how the sun is much hazier, diluted, and less intense than when it is overhead at noonday. This is a telltale sign that its rays are passing through a thick horizontal atmolayer, much like the light rays from a distant street lamp. The sun's intensity is so diluted when it is low in the sky that it is possible to look directly at it without squinting.

If you've ever seen a city at night you would know that distant light sources appear magnified from afar because they are shining though an atmoplanar medium. The farther you move away from the source, the more medium you put between you, the more magnified the lights appears. As you move towards the source the magnified lights shrink in appearance. As you move away the lights grows in diameter again.

Consider the picture to the right. You will immediately notice upon looking at the image that the distant lights in the scene appear magnified and intense, particularly the bright white ones in the upper left of the image. You should note that many of the the lights in the background are about as big as the lights in the foreground. This is entirely contradictory to what one would expect. The background lights are much farther away and the distant bulbs are all smaller than a single pixel of the screen. The lights maintaining their size in the background is a great example of the magnification effect of the atmolayer balancing out the natural shrinking to perspective.

An average bustling city at night.

As an analogy for the enlarging of the sun at sunset, lets imagine that we are in a dark room with a flashlight. We shine the light upon the wall, creating a distinct circle of light. If we walk backwards and recede away from the wall the spot of light grows in diameter. When we walk towards the wall the spot of light becomes smaller again. The same effect happens with the distant sun at sunset. Instead of a solid surface like a wall, however, the rays of light are shining upon the semi-transparent fog of the atmolayer between the observer and the sun. The natural shrinking of the sun due to perspective is counteracted by the enlarging effect of its light upon the horizontal strata of the atmolayer between you and the

light source. This is how the sun's diameter is maintained throughout the day.

Headlight Example

The light from these incoming headlights are a constant size down the highway as far as the eye could see.

Notice how it is only the intense headlights of the cars on the incoming lane which are magnified. The headlights on the lane coming towards us are all the same size. The intense light from the headlights have caught onto the atmoplane between the source and camera to create a magnification of the light. This magnification increases with distance, allowing the headlights to appear the same size down the entirety of the lane.

In contradiction, the red tail lights of the cars driving away from the camera are not intense enough to catch onto the atmoplane and are appropriately shrinking into the distance.

Headlight Video Example

The following video of headlights approaching the camera also illustrates this effect:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MaPFBgGpdVU

Lamp Post Example

Lamp posts may also exhibit this effect. The lights in the distance are not consistently shrinking:

Beam Divergence

This phenomenon of enlarging rays is also seen in lasers. Supposedly "straight" rays of light will spread out when shining over long distances.
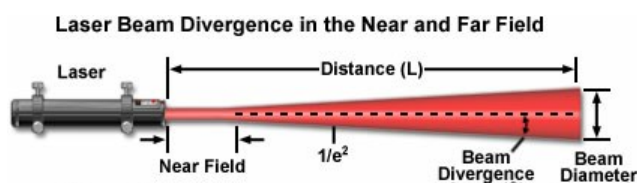
Figure 2

Angle (θ)   2L· tan(θ)

|←————— Far Field —————→|

From the Wikipedia entry on Beam Divergence⧉ we read:

> *"The beam divergence of an electromagnetic beam is an angular measure of the increase in beam diameter or radius with distance from the optical aperture or antenna aperture from which the electromagnetic beam emerges."*
> —*Wikipedia contributors*⧉

Distinctness of the Sun

Q: Shouldn't the sun get blurrier if it is being magnified?
A: The sun actually does get a bit fuzzier when it is at the horizon compared to overhead at noonday.

Q: But shouldn't the sun get 4x blurrier if it is increasing its diameter by 4x, for example?
A: No. You are assuming that the sun is being magnified in a similar method as a magnifying glass, where blurriness occurs as a ratio with distance. This is incorrect. The magnification of the sun occurs through a projection. A projection of light is occurring upon the atmolayer between the sun and observer.

See also:

- The Setting of the Sun
- Constant Speed of the Sun

Category: Sun

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Moon

The **moon** is a rotating sphere. It has a diameter of 32 miles and is located approximately 3000 miles above the surface of the earth.

- The Lunar Eclipse
- Why the Lunar Eclipse is Red
- The Phases of the Moon
- Moon Transparency
- A Close Look at the Lunar Lander
- The Full Moon is Impossible in Round Earth Theory

Category: Moon

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The Lunar Eclipse

A Lunar Eclipse occurs about twice a year when a satellite of the sun passes between the sun and moon.

This satellite is called the Shadow Object. Its orbital plane is tilted at an angle of about 5°10' to the sun's orbital plane, making eclipses possible only when the three bodies (Sun, Object, and Moon) are aligned and when the moon is crossing the sun's orbital plane (at a point called the node). Within a given year, considering the orbitals of these celestial bodies, a maximum of three lunar eclipses can occur. Despite the fact that there are more solar than lunar eclipses each year, over time many more lunar eclipses are seen at any single location on earth than solar eclipses. This occurs because a lunar eclipse can be seen from the entire half of the earth beneath the moon at that time, while a solar eclipse is visible only along a narrow path on the earth's surface.

Total lunar eclipses come in clusters. There can be two or three during a period of a year or a year and a half, followed by a lull of two or three years before another round begins. When you add partial eclipses there can be three in a calendar year and again, it's quite possible to have none at all.

The shadow object is never seen because it orbits close to the sun. As the sun's powerful vertical rays hit the atmosphere during the day they will scatter and blot out nearly every single star and celestial body in the sky. We are never given a glimpse of the celestial bodies which appear near the sun during the day - they are completely washed out by the sun's light.

It is estimated that the Shadow Object is around five to ten miles in diameter. Since it is somewhat close to the sun the manifestation of its penumbra upon the moon appears as a magnified projection. This is similar to how during a shadow puppet show your hand's shadow can make a large magnified projection upon your bedroom wall as you move it closer to the flashlight.

Dr. Samuel Birley Rowbotham has provided equations for finding the time, magnitude, and duration of a Lunar Eclipse at the end of Chapter 11 of Earth Not a Globe.

There is also a possibility that the Shadow Object is a *known* celestial body which orbits the sun; but more study would be needed to track the positions of Mercury, Venus and the sun's asteroid satellites and correlate them with the equations for the lunar eclipse before any conclusion could be drawn.

External links

- Zetetic Cosmogony chapter on the Lunar Eclipse
- Why the Earth may really be flat

See also

- Why the Lunar Eclipse is Red
- The shadow on the moon during a Lunar Eclipse is round

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Why the Lunar Eclipse is Red

The **Lunar Eclipse is red** because the light of the sun is shining through the edges of the Shadow Object which passes between the sun and moon during a Lunar Eclipse. The red tint occurs because the outer layers of the Shadow Object are not sufficiently dense. The Sun's light is powerful enough to shine through the outer layers of the Shadow Object, just as a flashlight is powerful enough to shine through your hand when you put it right up against your palm.

The globular earth is said have a circumference of 24,900 miles while the atmosphere is said to extend only 100 miles around it. If the RE model were true, and the redness of the shadow was caused by the sun's light filtering through the earths atmosphere, then the earth's shadow upon the moon would only have a slight sliver of red around the shadow's edges. The moon could not turn entirely red as it does in the above image. The fact that the moon turns entirely red during a Lunar Eclipse can only suggest that the light of the sun is flowing through the majority of the body which intersects the path of light. Clearly an impossibility in the RE explanation.

A typical lunar eclipse

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The Phases of the Moon

When one observes the phases of the moon he sees the moon's day and night, a shadow from the sun illuminating half of the spherical moon at any one time.

The lunar phases vary cyclically according to the changing geometry of the Moon and Sun, which are constantly wobbling up and down and exchange altitudes as they rotate around the North Pole.

When the moon and sun are at the same altitude one half of the lunar surface is illuminated and pointing towards the sun, This is called the First Quarter Moon. When the observer looks up he will see a shadow cutting the moon in half. The boundary between the illuminated and unilluminated hemispheres is called the terminator.

When the moon is below the sun's altitude the moon is dark and a New Moon occurs.

When the moon is above the altitude of the sun the moon is fully lit and a Full Moon occurs.

The time between two full moons, or between successive occurrences of the same phase, is about 29.53 days (29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes) on average. This denotes the cycle of alternating altitudes.

Why does the moon look the same to everyone?

Q: Why does the moon and the phases look the same to everyone one earth regardless of where they are?

A: It doesn't. The phase you see varies depending on your location on earth. In FET this is explained by the different observers standing on either side of the moon. On one side it is right-side up, and on the other side it is upside down.

Imagine a green arrow suspended horizontally above your head pointing to the North. Standing 50 feet to the South of the arrow it is pointing "downwards" towards the Northern horizon. Standing 50 feet to the North of the arrow, looking back at it, it points "upwards" above your head to the North. The arrow flip-flops, pointing down or away from the horizon depending on which side you stand.

The lunar phase varies depending on where you stand on a Round Earth as well. Here is the RET explanation for why the moon turns upside down when you stand on either side of it:
http://web.archive.org/web/20070218184023/http://www.seed.slb.com/qa2/FAQView.cfm?ID=1137

Category: Moon

This page was last modified on 22 January 2015, at 23:29.

Moon Transparency

In Earth Not a Globe a semi-transparent moon is suggested based on astronomical observations. While a semi-transparent moon is no longer supported by the current incarnation of the Flat Earth Society, it is important to keep compiled evidence of such phenomena for posterity.

In the transparent moon accounts various stars have been seen to occult (pass in front of) the moon. This is completely impossible in the Round Earth model. Such observations remain a mystery to this very day. It has been suggested that the moon is semi-transparent. However, an alternate explanation for these observations might be that the moon is not semi-transparent and some (but not all) of the stars are simply below the altitude of the moon, therefore able to pass in front of it. This is possible in the Flat Earth models where the sun, moon, and stars are all at similar altitudes.

See the chapter on Moon Transparency in Earth Not a Globe: http://www.sacred-texts.com/earth/za/za63.htm

More on Moon Transparency: http://books.google.com/books?id=s1tEN8zza6gC&pg=PA86&lpg=PA86&dq=%22transparent+moon%22+stars&source=web&ots=T7Aj41j1CH&sig=icm_LQkaSyK-l-_gxpadvXBSSBM#PPA86,M1

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A Close Look at the Lunar Lander

Take a good hard look at image AS11-40-5922 from Apollo 11, which was allegedly taken from the moon's surface. This six billion dollar fine piece of American engineering landed men on the moon.

Open the above image in a new window and make sure it is expanded to its full size. Also note the source of this image.

Upon close inspection one might notice that the Lunar Lander, a supposed six billion dollar hallmark of American engineering, is in truth made out of cardboard paper, a few old curtain rods, a roll of roofing paper, some floodlight holders, gold foil, and *lots and lots* of scotch tape to hold it all together on the hostile environment of the moon's surface.

> "Anyone who thinks that this landed and launched from the surface of the moon and that
> grown men lived in it with their space car is sadly deluded."
>
> - Tom Bishop

> "I've got to agree with Tom. That picture he posted looks bogus as hell. If you zoom in,
> you can see the outside paper-looking material is literally held together with tape in
> a bunch of places. Yes, tape. It looks to me like trying to sail around in the ocean
> in a tennis shoe."
>
> - Mizzle

> "As far as I'm concerned, that picture clinched it. That is the saddest contraption
> duct-taped together and wrapped in tinfoil I have ever seen. There is no way that could
> support even a single person for the space of ten seconds, let alone what NASA claimed
> it did."
>
> - Cheryl Wiesbaden

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The Full Moon is Impossible in Round Earth Theory

According to observation of the moon over the course of the month there are a range of phases, ranging between New Moon, First Quarter Moon, Third Quarter Moon, and Full Moon. The synodic period or lunation is exactly 29.5305882 days. The standard explanation of the phases under Round Earth Theory is given as so:

http://www.mooconnection.com/moon_phases.phtml

> "It's probably easiest to understand the moon cycle in this order: new moon and full moon, first quarter and third quarter,
> and the phases in between.
>
> As shown in the above diagram, the new moon occurs when the moon is positioned between the earth and sun. The three objects
> are in approximate alignment (why "approximate" is explained below). The entire illuminated portion of the moon is on the
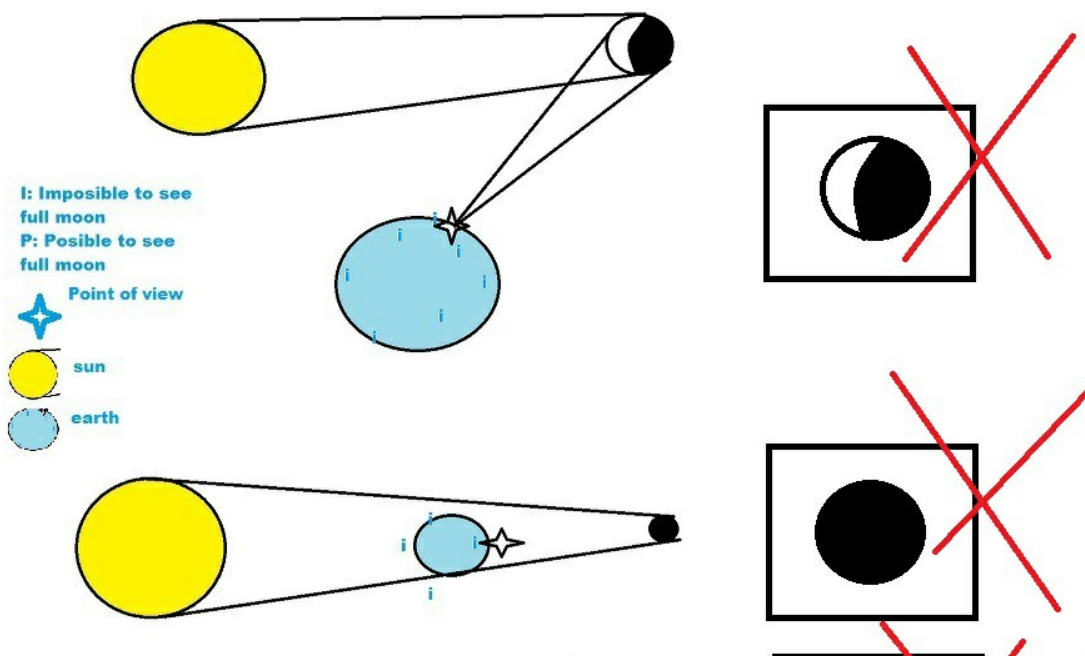> back side of the moon, the half that we cannot see.
>
> At a full moon, the earth, moon, and sun are in approximate alignment, just as the new moon, but the moon is on the opposite
> side of the earth, so the entire sunlit part of the moon is facing us. The shadowed portion is entirely hidden from view.
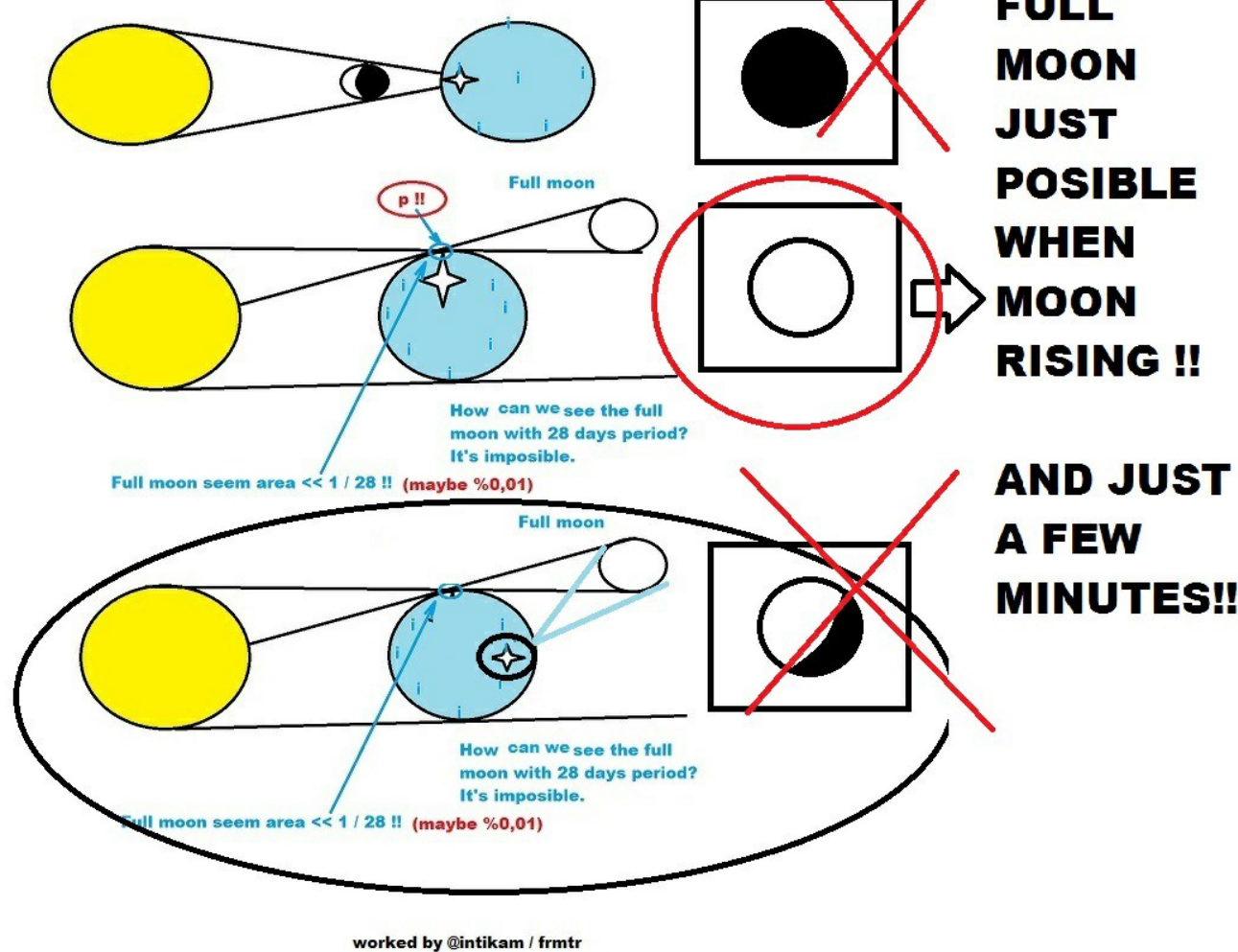>
> The first quarter and third quarter moons (both often called a "half moon"), happen when the moon is at a 90 degree angle
> with respect to the earth and sun. So we are seeing exactly half of the moon illuminated and half in shadow.
>
> Once you understand those four key moon phases, the phases between should be fairly easy to visualize, as the illuminated
> portion gradually transitions between them.

However, in order to see a full moon with 100% totality under a you would need to be looking at the moon's daylight side face-on. But according to the geometry of RET we would never see the daylight side face-on, otherwise the earth would get in the way of the sunlight. There should always be a portion of the moon that is unlit. 100% totality should be impossible, no matter how much mental gymnastics are done with the scale. If we are not looking at the daylight side face on, complete totality is impossible.

See the following illustration by İntikam from theflatearthsociety.org for further explanation:

FULL MOON JUST POSIBLE WHEN MOON RISING !!

AND JUST A FEW MINUTES!!

Full moon

p !!

How can we see the full moon with 28 days period? It's imposible.

Full moon seem area << 1 / 28 !! (maybe %0,01)

Full moon

How can we see the full moon with 28 days period? It's imposible.

Full moon seem area << 1 / 28 !! (maybe %0,01)

worked by @intikam / frmtr

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Planets

Contents

Rotundity

Q. If the planets are round, why isn't the earth?

A. The earth is not a planet.

Size and Magnitude

Q. How big are the planets in the FE model?

A. Pretty small.

Solar System

Q. What does the Solar System look like in FET?

A. In FET the planets are revolving around the sun, while the sun itself revolves around the Northern Hub.

Retrograde Motion

Q. Why do planets retrograde in the sky?

A. Retrograde motion occurs from the fact that the planets are revolving around the sun while the sun itself moves around the hub of the earth. This particular path the planets take makes it appear as if several of them make a loop along their journeys across the night sky.

Please note that the planets are moving very slowly around the sun and would not retrograde several times a day as might be

implied by the above diagram. The diagram is for illustration purposes only. Several retrogrades a year would be more appropriate, depending on the planet.

The retrograde happens very slowly in the night sky, over a long period of time.

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Tools

Stars

The sun, moon, and stars are all rotating around a central point over the North Pole. The underlying cause for this rotation is a vast cornucopia of stellar systems orbiting around its center of attraction - an imaginary point of shared attraction. This is an extrapolated and more complex binary star movement. Think of a binary (two) star system which moves around an invisible common barycenter. Now add a third body which shares that common center of attraction. Now a fourth. When we add enough bodies the system looks like a swirling multiple system.
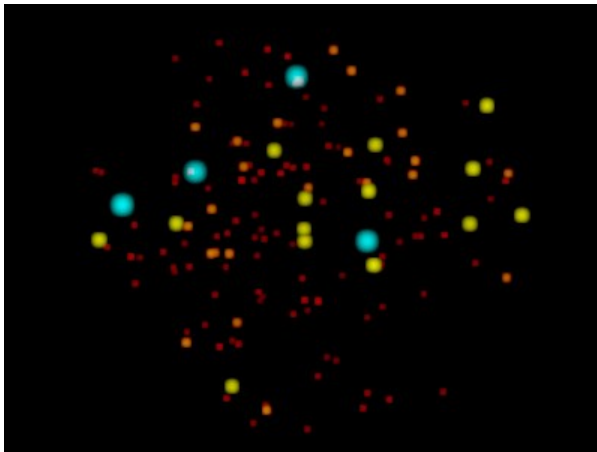
The stars in the night sky rotate around common barycenters above the earth just as the sun and moon do. From a location on the earth's surface the stars in the sky might seem to scroll across the night sky with Polaris at the hub.

Each star in a cluster is attracted to one another through gravitational vectors. Formation is created through gravitational capture - at least three objects are actually required, as conservation of energy rules out a single gravitating body capturing another. The stars maintain their movement over the years through Newton's first law: An object at rest tends to stay at rest and an object in motion tends to stay in motion with the same speed and in the same direction unless acted upon by an unbalanced force.

The stars in the night sky trace almost perfect circles around the hub of the earth because by necessity the mechanics of a multiple system rely intimately on the movements and vectors of every member body. Circular movement is the most perfect, stable movement. If one celestial body is out of place or moves in a different fashion than the other bodies of the group the entire system becomes inherently imbalanced. Eddies, or stars that move out of tandem, will either leave the system entirely or are compelled by the stellar system to move back into its locked pace and apogee. This is why there are no elliptical orbits.

Instability in a multiple system can be avoided if the system is what astronomer David S. Evans has called "hierarchical." In a hierarchical system, the stars in the system can be divided into two smaller groups, each of which traverses a larger orbit around the system's center of mass. Each of these smaller groups must also be hierarchical, which means that they must be divided into smaller subgroups which themselves are hierarchical, and so on. In this case, the stars' motion will continue to approximate stable non-elliptical Keplerian orbits around the system's center of mass.

Here is an animation of a Multiple System, what one would see in the night sky over the hub of the earth:

Here is a scientific paper which describes the movements and behavior of Multiple Systems:
http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/1968QJRAS...9..388E (external link)

See also

- Shifting Constellations

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Shifting Constellations

The question "Why do the constellations change as we travel South?" may be answered as follows:

Firstly, we must understand that the stars in FE are small and a few thousand miles above the sea level of the earth. This change in distance compared to RE figures is due to an adjusted astronomical parallax on a Flat Earth. The angle of stellar parallax changes, as it does with the sun, when the earth is assumed to be a flat surface. By plane trigonometry, in special connection with carefully measured base lines, Dr. Samuel Birley Rowbotham has demonstrated and placed beyond all power of doubt that the sun, moon, stars are all within a distance of a few thousand miles from the surface of the earth. Therefore they are very small objects. Therefore not worlds. Therefore not light years across or from each other.

This considered, we go to Chapter 14, Section 6 of Earth Not a Globe where we read:

DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR

Another phenomenon supposed to prove rotundity, is thought to be the fact that Polaris, or the north polar star sinks to the horizon as the traveler approaches the equator, on passing which it becomes invisible. This is a conclusion fully as premature and illogical as that involved in the several cases already alluded to. It is an ordinary effect of perspective for an object to appear lower and lower as the observer goes farther and farther away from it. Let any one try the experiment of looking at a light-house, church spire, monument, gas lamp, or other elevated object, from a distance of only a few yards, and notice the angle at which it is observed. On going farther away, the angle under which it is seen will diminish, and the object will appear lower and lower as the distance of the observer increases, until, at a certain point, the line of sight to the object, and the apparently uprising surface of the earth upon or over which it stands, will converge to the angle which constitutes the "vanishing point" or the horizon; beyond which it will be invisible. What can be more common than the observation that, standing at one end of a long row of lamp-posts, those nearest to us seem to be the highest; and those farthest away the lowest; whilst, as we move along towards the opposite end of the series, those which we approach seem to get higher, and those we are leaving behind appear to gradually become lower.

This lowering of the pole star as we recede southwards; and the rising of the stars in the south as we approach them, is the necessary result of the everywhere visible law of perspective operating between the eye-line of the observer, the object observed, and the plane surface upon which he stands; and has no connection with or relation whatever to the supposed rotundity of the earth.

Ergo, when I stand outside and look into the skies, the star constellations I do not see are simply invisible past the vanishing point, beyond my perspective. When I travel south I am moving to a new location, changing my perspective, rising up a completely different set stars.

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Universal Acceleration

Universal Acceleration (**UA**) is a theory of gravity in the Flat Earth Model. UA asserts that the Earth is accelerating 'upward' at a constant rate of 9.8m/s^2.

This produces the effect commonly referred to as "gravity".

The traditional theory of gravitation (e.g. Newton's Law of Universal Gravitation, General Theory of Relativity, etc) is incompatible with the Flat Earth Model because it requires a large, spherical mass pulling objects uniformly toward its center.

The Basics

According to Flat Earth Theory, gravity does not exist. Instead, there is a force that produces identical effects as observed from the surface of the earth. This force is known as "Universal Acceleration" (abbreviated as UA).

Objects on the earth's surface have weight because all sufficiently massive celestial bodies are accelerating upward at the rate of 9.8 m/s^2. The mass of the earth is thought to shield the objects atop it from the direct force of UA. Alternatively, it is possible that the force of UA can actually pass through objects, but its effect on smaller bodies is negligible (similar to gravity in RET cosmology, which only has a noticeable affect on very large objects).

However, not all Flat Earth models dismiss the theory of gravity. The Davis Model proposes that the earth is an infinite plane exerting a finite gravitational pull (g), which is consistent with Gauss's Law.
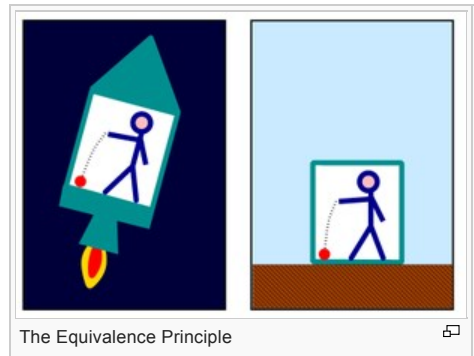
Equivalence Principle

The phenomenon we observe everyday when falling is currently substantiated in modern physics by what is called "The Equivalence Principle".

This principle in physics states that in a relative frame of reference, it is not possible to locally discern whether the frame is accelerating upwards, or if the object inside the frame is affected by gravity.

Several frequently asked questions are, "How is that I can jump and then come back down?" and "Why is it that I feel as though I'm being pulled toward the earth?"

Since the Earth is pushing you upwards, you are moving at the same speed as the Earth, much like when you are sitting in a car, the car is pushing you along. When you jump, your upward velocity is for a moment, greater than the Earth's so you rise above it. But after a few moments, the Earth's increasing velocity due to its acceleration eventually catches up.

The Equivalence Principle

Accelerating to the Speed of Light

It is a common misconception that if we were to continuously accelerate over time, we would eventually be moving faster than the speed of light. This is of course, incorrect as nothing with mass may do so.

According to the Special theory of Relativity, the Earth can accelerate forever without reaching or passing the speed of light. Relative to an observer on Earth, the Earth's acceleration will always be 1g. Relative to an inertial observer in the universe, however, the Earth's acceleration decreases as the its velocity approaches c. It all depends on our frame of reference to measure and explain the Earth's motion. Thus, despite what most people think, there is no absolute "speed" or velocity of the Earth.

A brief explanation of special relativity

Special relativity (SR) (also known as the **special theory of relativity** or STR) is the physical theory of measurement in inertial frames of reference proposed in 1905 by Albert Einstein (after the considerable and independent contributions of Hendrik Lorentz, Henri Poincaré and others) in the paper "On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies". It generalizes Galileo's principle of relativity– that all uniform motion is relative, and that there is no absolute and well-defined state of rest (no privileged reference frames)–from mechanics to all the laws of physics, including both the laws of mechanics and of electrodynamics, whatever they may be. Special

relativity incorporates the principle that the speed of light is the same for all inertial observers regardless of the state of motion of the source.

This theory has a wide range of consequences which have been experimentally verified, including counter-intuitive ones such as length contraction, time dilation and relativity of simultaneity, contradicting the classical notion that the duration of the time interval between two events is equal for all observers. (On the other hand, it introduces the space-time interval, which is invariant.) Combined with other laws of physics, the two postulates of special relativity predict the equivalence of matter and energy, as expressed in the mass-energy equivalence formula E = mc2, where c is the speed of light in a vacuum. The predictions of special relativity agree well with Newtonian mechanics in their common realm of applicability, specifically in experiments in which all velocities are small compared to the speed of light. The theory is termed "special" because it applies the principle of relativity only to frames in uniform relative motion.

Special relativity reveals that c is not just the velocity of a certain phenomenon, namely the propagation of electromagnetic radiation (light)—but rather a fundamental feature of the way space and time are unified as spacetime. A consequence of this is that it is impossible for any particle that has mass to be accelerated to the speed of light.

Why doesn't the Earth's velocity reach the speed of light?

Let's define the event to have space-time coordinates (t, x, y, z) in system S and (t', x', y', z') in S'. Then the Lorentz transformation specifies that these coordinates are related in the following way:

$$\begin{cases} t' = \gamma\left(t - \frac{vx}{c^2}\right) \\ x' = \gamma(x - vt) \\ y' = y \\ z' = z, \end{cases}$$

where $\gamma = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$ is called the Lorentz factor and c is the speed of light in a vacuum.

Differential Equation for velocity on earth: $\dfrac{\partial v(t)}{\partial t} = \dfrac{g}{\gamma^3}$

Integrating for velocity: $v = \dfrac{g}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{t^2} + \frac{g^2}{c^2}}}$

Limit as t -> infinity = c

As you can see, it is impossible for dark energy to accelerate the Earth past the speed of light.

Explanations for Universal Acceleration

The are several explanations for UA. As it is difficult for proponents of Flat Earth Theory to obtain grant money for scientific research, it is nigh on impossible to determine which of these theories is correct.

Dark Energy

This model proposes that the disk of our Earth is lifted by dark energy, an unknown form of energy which, according to globularist physicists, makes up about 70% of the universe. The origin of this energy is unknown.

Davis Plane

This model states that there is an infinite plane of exotic matter somewhere below the disk, pushing in the opposite manner of traditional gravity. This is a recent theory, and is in progress.

Alternatives to Universal Acceleration

The Davis model, suggested by John Davis, states that gravity does indeed exist. In this model, the Earth is an infinite disk with finite gravity. This was mathematically proven with the following:

S — the closed surface
A — area
$\vec{n}$ — a normal unit−vector
$g, \vec{g}$ — gravitational pull
m — mass

$$\oint_S \vec{g} \cdot \vec{n} \, dA = -4\pi G m \qquad (1)$$

$$\vec{g} \cdot \vec{n} = -g$$

$$-g \oint_S dA = -4\pi G m \qquad (2)$$

$$-g 2A = -4\pi G m \qquad (3)$$

The mass in S has area A and density ρ, therefore

$$m = A\rho \quad or \quad \rho = \frac{m}{A}$$

$$g = 2\pi G\rho \qquad (4)$$

Tidal Effects

In the FE universe, gravitation (not gravity) exists in other celestial bodies. The gravitational pull of the stars, for example, causes observable tidal effects on Earth.

Q: Why does gravity vary with altitude?

A: The moon and stars have a slight gravitational pull.

Terminal Velocity

In the Round Earth model, terminal velocity happens when the acceleration due to gravity is equal to the acceleration due to drag. In the Flat Earth model, however, there are no balanced forces: terminal velocity happens when the upward acceleration of the person is equal to the upward acceleration of the Earth.

Q: If gravity does not exist, how does terminal velocity work?

A: When the acceleration of the person is equal to the acceleration of the Earth, the person has reached terminal velocity.

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